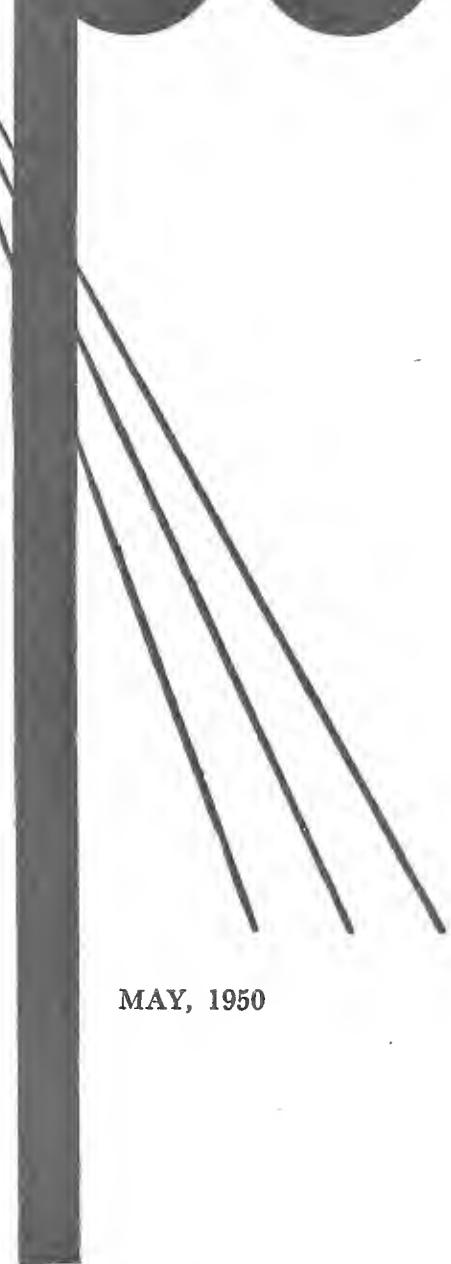


The Scope

DEDICATED
to the
Class of '50



MAY, 1950

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY

TO THE CLASS OF '50

THE SCOPE



Volume XXI

No. 4

MAY, 1950

FEATURES

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Sunlight in Eye Care | page 3 |
| <i>by Dr. M. M. Spigel</i> | |
| Contact Lenses for Subluxation | page 8 |
| <i>by Dr. L. L. Beacher</i> | |
| Development of Vision | page 9 |
| Good Light and Good Eyes | page 11 |
| <i>by Samuel G. Hibben</i> | |
| Message from the Dean | page 13 |
| Last Will and Testament | page 17 |
| Class History | page 19 |
| Editorial | page 23 |
| Optometric Pathology | page 25 |
| <i>by Dr. Arthur O. Bruce</i> | |
| Observation | page 26 |
| Pi Omicron Sigma | page 28 |
| Omega Epsilon Phi | page 30 |
| Sophomore Shots | page 31 |

2 NEW



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SUNLIGHT AND CHROMOTHERAPY IN EYE CARE

By Dr. M. M. Spigel, O.D.
Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond, Virginia

NATURE DEMANDS PLENTY OF SUN-LIGHT

Plenty of sunshine, winter and summer, is one of the most effective treatments for both body and eyes—and is the most available treatment for all classes and sections of humanity. The beneficial action of the sun depends on the ultra-violet ray, an invisible part of the sunlight, which upon striking the naked skin changes some of the ergosterol (a fat) beneath the skin into that much-needed substance—Vitamin D.

A prolonged lack of sunlight causes light starvation in certain parts of the physical body and eyes and impairs the circulation of life forces through such parts, which results in diseased organs or possibly malignant growths.

Practically everyone has observed that if plants are left in a room where no sunlight can penetrate they soon lose their color and show qualities of parasites. In like manner, a person who lives in a dark room and seldom comes out into the sunshine will become pale and will be subject to all kinds of bacillary infections, especially tuberculosis. In addition, the eyes will appear dull and sluggish; the pupils will dilate, causing a sensitiveness to light (photophobia), and dark rings will appear underneath the eyes.

Animals, through instinct, take sun baths. Watch a cat or dog follow the sun streaming in through a window or stretch in the sun on the porch or in the yard. Chickens and birds may often be seen lying on their sides, ruffling their feathers in the sun. Since animals and fowls absorb most of the sun rays in their hair and feathers, little sun can reach the skin of the body proper, so it can be assumed that they receive in large part health benefits from the sun through their eyes.

How often do we hear people complain that they are unable to sit in the sun because it hurts their eyes, or they must wear dark sunglasses "to protect their eyes." If the eyes are sensitive to light or glare, it is due to a lack of sunshine Vitamin A. And this needed sunshine vitamin cannot be absorbed through tinted lenses or sun goggles. Tinted lenses will obstruct or neutralize the valuable sun rays, so essential to the eyes and general health, and will increase the eye's sensitiveness to light. And it has been proven that neither tinted lenses nor sun glasses prevent glare. In fact, they increase the danger of night driving. Sun glasses are not advisable, as they tend to make the eyes more sensitive to light over a period of time and weaken their ability to adapt themselves naturally to various indoor and outdoor lighting conditions.

Possible symptoms of Vitamin A deficiency and sunlight starvation are:

1. Poor vision.
2. Eyes sensitive to light.
3. Poor vision in semi-darkness (night blindness).
4. Red and swollen eyelids.
5. Squinting.
6. Dryness of the eye membranes.

In the retina at the back of the eye is a substance called visual purple. This pigment plays a very important part in the sharpness of the eyesight, especially in the ability to adjust the eyes from a bright to a dim light. Vitamin A is one of the chief materials from which the body builds visual purple. A lack of sunshine and the failure to include sufficient Vitamin A in the diet slows down the regeneration of this substance that helps us to see in a dim light. Other causes, of course, could contribute.

Under-corrected farsightedness (hyperopia)

or over-corrected nearsightedness (myopia) may also cause temporary sensitiveness to light, but in the majority of cases it is the person's wrong mental attitude towards light and its effects on the eyes, and wrong tendencies and practices of cutting out light from the eyes rather than cultivation of the ability to acclimate the eyes to light and sunshine.

Sunshine is a natural neutralizer of disease and accumulated wastes in the body, and we should cultivate the habit of utilizing all possible sunshine in both summer and winter months of the year. Sun energy is God-given life energy for regaining, maintaining and insuring permanent health. Any physician will verify the fact that there is more sickness during winter than in summer.

Research has shown that the sun's rays can kill bacteria and statistics have proven that in sunny weather there are fewer infectious diseases, such as influenza, than in dull weather. There are two elements in sunshine which possess antitoxic and healing properties: light and warmth.

Too many of us tend to hibernate during the winter months. How many of us who, through necessity, must work long hours in air-conditioned or poorly ventilated and artificially lighted buildings spend our leisure hours in outdoor activities? It is surprising from a health standpoint that an overwhelming majority of people, particularly in the winter time, spend most leisure hours indoors. Because the sunshine is free like air and water we tend to take it for granted and overlook the importance of taking advantage of every sun ray possible.

A most effective method of absorbing sun rays in both winter and summer is through the eyes. Almost everyone at some time during the day or week can sit in the sun without eyeglasses or sunglasses and absorb valuable sunshine through the eyes. As an eye-sight specialist, from practical experience and research, I cannot emphasize too strongly that sunshine is not harmful to the eyes as too many people seem to believe. It is most

beneficial to both eyes and general health. The sun is neither ultraviolet nor infra-red rays, as many misinformed individuals believe, but is a combination of all the rays of the spectrum and is very essential to plant and animal life.

The oculist or optometrist with a knowledge of color therapy and nature therapy would never recommend tinted lenses or sunglasses, since he would know that the human being is so sensitive to colors that they speed or slow his muscles, make him calm or dizzy, and distort his judgment. Impressions on the brain are made through the five senses: sight, hearing, taste, touch and smell, and of these the most varied sensations are conveyed through the eyes. Psychologists tell us that the degree of sensuous satisfaction is greatest through the organs of sight, and least in the sense of taste. Some of our strongest impressions are transmitted to the body and mind by means of color. Color is the greatest phenomenon in the world. If there were no sunshine color rays on our planet, there would be no life and we would not be able to read at all.

* * *

THE SCIENCE OF CHROMOTHERAPY AND COLOR ENERGY

It has long been accepted that the sun is man's greatest health restorer, but now science has discovered adaptable means by which invaluable Color-lights may be projected and transferred upon and into the human body and eyes.

The editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. Morris Fishbein, has said: "Perhaps the most striking trend in modern scientific investigations of the cause and cure of disease is the amount of attention being paid to the effects of light."

That which modern science now calls Chromotherapy, or Color Therapeutics, has been recognized as an important factor in the healing profession throughout the civilized world of science and education. No health

institution physician's, or metaphysician's library is complete without available textbooks treating upon this great Natural Color Science and Art. Nothing can compare to the sunlight colors as a health producer, disease eliminator, and beauty builder. Even the healthful air itself depends on Colorful Nature.

The attention of the Twentieth Century world was focused upon the miraculous cure wrought upon the body of King George of Britain who, stricken by a serious illness, had been pronounced close to death after his medical staff had exhausted all resources to effect a cure. Then, thinking no harm could be done, a therapeutic expert, with the healing Color-rays, was called in to treat the King. Immediately after the Color-rays were projected a noticeable improvement started and increased day by day until the King was recovered.

Ancient writers said that the red blood is the life. Science has proven that the Sun Colors are the life of the blood, which distributes this sunlight energy to every organ and cell of the body. Chromologists and Chromo-Therapeutists agree that scientifically and naturally one can heal through Color-light rays by charging and activating the nerves, glands, and blood—in fact, every organ and cell in the body.

If sunlight is examined through an equilateral high-power Prism, and then the reflected Colors cast from the Prism upon a screen or mirror, we can readily observe a spectrum of violet, indigo, blue, purple, green, yellow, orange, and red. Three inches above the violet, it will be found that finer Color-waves sent by the sun are causing a powerful chemical effect which makes plants grow. One inch below the spectrum are ether waves of heat.

Color lights cure by helping the body tissues help themselves. Therefore, light rays may cure even when they cannot seem to reach directly the affected areas, since a vital response of the entire body occurs when ex-

posed to light. Projected Color lights focused upon the body generally not only assist in curing a local condition but benefit the whole body.

The principle of Color Therapy is to harness the seven visible colors of the sunlight spectrum into electrical energy by the use of a white filtered projector lamp and clear crystal ophthalmic lenses and prisms with the seven basic selectors, together with their visible colors, and five commonly used combinations, which total of 12 comprises a wide range of application in the Therapeutic field. Many other combinations, however, may be built up according to the individual requirement as indicated by the varying conditions of the body and eyes.

It is logical to conclude that, if Nature's invisible infra-red, ultra-violet, X-rays, and radium rays, well known and commonly used, are beneficial to health and growth, the visible energy rays would also be as helpful, or even more so. The visible sun and its vitalizing offspring of color-energies are "friendly fellows." Each individual color-energy is capable of serving mankind, both physically and psychologically. A color-ray Normalizer Projector with requisite accompaniments is far preferable to the mercury lamp light or the ordinary makeshift colored lamps, since it has an adaptable penetration and is not dangerous to the patient, as it does not burn, blister, or have any after effects. It more closely duplicates the actual solar spectrum and can be regulated for any size body surface or applied directly to the eyes without any harmful effects.

* * *

CHROMOTHERAPY ADAPTED TO EYE CARE

Chromotherapy is proving to be the most revolutionary modern forward step in the re-conditioning of the entire ocular nervous system. Wonderful progress has been made in this field during the past ten years by a growing group of scattered optometrists who have

been making research in this field and who have learned the value of color ray in eye treatment. The two better known functioning groups today are the College of Syntonic Optometry in the United States and the Royal College of Science in Toronto, Canada. Instruments especially adapted for projecting the visible color lights directly upon and into the eyes have been found strikingly effective in the treatment of cataracts, toxic amblyopia, subnormal vision, night blindness, color blindness, sensitiveness to light (photophobia), strabismus or cross-eyes, and many other ocular nerve disorders.

Chromotherapy has been found particularly helpful in cases of over-active nervous hypertension, tonic spasm of accommodation, emotional nervousness and hyper-sensitivity. Because these cases frequently find it impossible to relax completely, it is difficult for them to accept or tolerate the static retinoscopic finding at one meter. After several relaxing color treatments the patient will usually be able to accept the retinoscopic finding with ease.

* * *

PUBLICATIONS CONCERNED WITH CHROMOTHERAPY

1. "Lights, Colors, Tones and Nature's Finer Forces", by Ernest J. Stevens, M.Sc., Ph.D. Dealer: W. M. Beighton, 431 Clipper St., San Francisco, Calif. (Do not know if available now.)
2. "True Chromotherapy", by Ernest J. Stevens (same as above). Pub. 1938.
3. "The Seven Keys to Colour Healing", by Roland Hunt, A.M.I.C.A., Ms.D., Ps.D., Committee Member of Cosmotherapy. Published by The C. W. Daniel Co. Ltd., Ashingdon, Rochford, Essex, England, approximately 1940. Dealer: New Order Studios, 228 McAllister St., San Francisco 2, Calif.
4. "How to Cure Eye Diseases Without Operation", by Wm. Luftig, M. D. (Berlin). Published 1939 by the Camelot Press, Ltd., London and Southampton, England. Agents

in Great Britain: The C. W. Daniel Co. Ltd., 40 Great Russell St., London, W.C.I.

5. "A Course in Specific Light Therapy", by Dr. Carl Loeb. Published 1939 by Actino Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, Ill. (no longer in existence). May find in old libraries.
6. Material on the use of Infra-Red and Ultra-Violet instruments may be secured from Dr. George E. Crosley, Director, Physiotherapy Dept., Munn-Farnsworth Clinic, Jonesville, Wisc.

7. "The Syntonic Principle—Its Relation to Health and Ocular Problems," by Harry Riley Spitler, D.O.S., M.D., M.S., Ph.D. Published by College of Syntonic Optometry, Eaton, Ohio.

Note: No. "4" above by Luftig places emphasis on Nature-Therapy and Color-Therapy.

ZUCKERBRAUN TO HEAD "SCOPE" STAFF

With the graduation day rapidly approaching, the present long-suffering staff of "*The Scope*" will hand over its reins to a completely new regime, headed by Leonard Zuckerbraun in the office of Editor-in-Chief. Aiding and abetting him in his task will be Lewis Rabinowitz as associate editor and the editor's right hand man.

The business manager's office, certainly a most important post, will be handled by Theodore Goolst. whereas William Myers will move up from the ranks and take charge of the circulation department. The office of advertising manager is still open to an aggressive member of the student body.

The new staff will have its assignment ahead of it—to keep the publication at the professional and literary level established by the previous staff and to improve on it—if possible. To accomplish this, the whole-hearted support of the entire student body is solicited for the magazine during the coming year.

Keeping YOUR Patients

Optometrists and opticians, to some extent, are responsible for the successful *retail business* done by some wholesalers.

For years, a regular practice seems to have developed (usually starting as an accommodation to a patient) of permitting the patient to call at the wholesaler's for various small optical services. Upon investigation it might be found by the optometrist or optician that this habit is often responsible for a loss of valuable patronage. The patient becomes acquainted with the wholesaler, and later sales of services and of optical items are apt to be made direct from the wholesaler to the patient.

Therefore, if you, reader, wish to send one of your patients to a wholesale house, it would be advisable for you to appreciate the fact that you are taking the chance of sooner or later losing this patient.

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CONTACT LENSES FOR SUBLUXATION*

by L. Lester Beacher, O.D., F.A.A.O

The correction of subluxation has always presented a problem. This is due to the fact that inasmuch as the crystalline lens is partially displaced, the patient sees double. This diplopia is obviously due to the two foci received on the macula as a result of the lens being off center. One image is received through the pupil where the crystalline lens is absent and the other image through that section of the pupil where the lens is located. Of course the creation of the monocular diplopia is dependent upon the refractive error of the eye. It is also conceivable that single vision will be retained despite the displaced lens, depending on the amount of the error of refraction.

Use of Regular Spectacles

Regular spectacles do not answer the purpose for these patients who have monocular diplopia as a result of subluxation. The only time that spectacles help the patient is when one of the two foci can be properly corrected, leaving the other focus so diffused that it will not stimulate vision. This can be accomplished by either correcting that section of the eye in which light rays will pass through the pupil without the lens being there, or else, ignoring this element, we correct the eye so that light rays passing through the crystalline lens will come to a focus on the retina.

It has been the practice to proceed with the correction according to judgment in the direction where better vision can be obtained, or greater comfort achieved. In either case single monocular vision is to be sought.

We can encounter some of these cases where monocular diplopia cannot be avoided under any circumstances. One of the solutions has been to occlude the eye so as to retain single vision with the other eye.

* Reprinted from *Optical Journal-Review*,
August 1, 1948.

Having presented the possibilities of treatment of subluxation in the past, the theory is now advanced, as born out by logic and experience, that a contact lens can solve the problem without difficulty.

There are three ways in which a contact lens can bring about single monocular vision, where otherwise diplopia was a definite result:

1. Prepare a contact lens which will have two foci, one for the section without the lens, and the other for the section where the lens is present. This is not practical.

2. Prescribe a contact lens with the correction for that part of the eye where the lens is absent. That section of the cornea which is symmetric with the location of lens can be made all black, to resemble the pupil and at the same time shut out all light from that section of the eye.

3. Reverse the situation as expressed in the second case, wherein the contact lens corneal section can correct the eye according to the optics through the crystalline lens and black out the other portion of the corneal segment.

Thus another new use for contact lenses has here been illustrated. Just as in keratoconus, high myopia, aphakia, binocular disturbances, here too our primary consideration is to help the patient with his visual problem.

Removal of Crystalline Lens

We are not unmindful of the fact that the removal of the crystalline lens would eliminate all these problems, but we must reconcile ourselves to the realization that surgery is not practical unless the crystalline lens will become hardened as in the formation of a cataract.

The procedure here described requires skill of judgment in prescribing and accurately marking the area on the semi-finished contact lens for the purpose of occlusion.

Development of Vision

New Haven, Conn.—A ten-year project at Yale University reveals for the first time the detailed development of vision in infants and children.

The project, which is headed by Dr. Arnold Gesell, prominent authority in the field of child behavior, has produced findings that established a new approach to the problems of child vision.

"These findings show that the child is never a miniature adult even in his visual equipment," according to the report. "It should not be necessary to wait until belated adolescent years to determine the efficiency of his visual functions."

The results of the investigations are reported in a new book, "Vision, Its Development in Infant and Child," published by Paul Hoeber, Inc., the medical book department of Harper and Brothers. The authors are Dr. Gesell, Dr. Frances L. Ilg, and Glenna E. Bullis. Their research was supported by a grant from the American Optical Company of Southbridge, Mass.

Their information was collected through clinical examinations carried on during the past ten years. The normal visual functions in their relation to the total action system of the child were studied at a score of advancing age levels from early infancy to the tenth year. In general, about 50 children were investigated at each age level.

The authors used a variety of tests and observation procedures in recording information about children. Included among these were regular clinical examinations, the graded tests of visual skills, optometric measurements, and the retinoscope.

As in their past work with child behavior, Dr. Gesell and his associates have recorded the development of behavior patterns, and these findings have been analyzed and compared from age to age and from child to child to define growth trends in vision.

Their findings demonstrate that vision is

"profoundly integrated with the total action system of the child—his posture, his manual skills and motor attitudes, his intelligence, and even personality make-up. The child sees not with his eyes but with his whole being."

The Yale report points out that during the fetal period of the infant, important developments in the organization of eyes and brains are taking place in anticipation of the act of seeing, and fetal eyes move beneath sealed lids several months prior to birth.

"Birth marks the arrival but not the beginning of the individual," the authors write. "Although the newborn infant stares vaguely into far away space, his structural visual world begins in the near vicinity of his eyes."

"It is a plastic domain which he manipulates in terms of the nascent powers of his growing action system. The supine infant, the run-about infant, the sedentary school child, each has his own space-world with a distinctive set of planes to regard."

The Yale researchers have established a new approach to problems of child vision and they give it the name "development optics." This new approach is concerned both in theory and application with the growth and organization of visual functions of the child in relation to the total action system of the human body.

The authors believe that this emphasis on the "development" of the visual functions of the child will broaden the scope and goal of visual hygiene.

"The conservation of vision has become a problem of vast social dimensions and calls for a better understanding of child vision on the part of teachers and pediatricians," Dr. Gesell states. "Our culture is making unreasonable demands upon many young children. Our whole technology and education place a relentless premium upon an alert, accurate, and swift vision. We are in a look-

(Please turn to page 12)

OPTICAL WARDROBE

The Optical Wardrobe Idea, as promoted by Shuron, will provide you with a powerful approach to the problem of dispensing multiple pairs of glasses.

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Good Light and Good Eyes Must Be Partners

Samuel G. Hibben

Director of Applied Lighting

Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

Modern seeing tasks usually demand a greater expenditure of seeing energy and place a greater burden upon the visual organs. This comes about through longer hours spent under artificial illumination; from the changing and flickering types of backgrounds and of objects in the field of view; from the high speed tempo of modern living and from the needs of keen visual acuity both at work and at play.

There have been many changes in artificial illuminants and in their methods of application in this decade. Today's light sources are generally capable of producing a greater volume of light and while in themselves they are usually not brighter per unit area than in former days yet they are used in greater abundance and consequently may require better shielding and shading and a more careful control of the direction of the light. Also today's lamps are capable of producing a wide variety of colors and they may even possess different qualities of radiation, including the infrared and ultraviolet energies.

Every optometrist knows that the eye is a wonderfully adaptable organ, capable of registering the sensation of vision over a tremendous range from at least that of full June sunlight of 10,000 footcandles on the target, to the detection of a candle flame seen at the distance of 10 miles. We recall that in 1/1000 of a second the eye can detect a light source and that in spite of this speed of action, the human eye is quite similar to the camera in that the pupillary opening may change its area over a range of 1 to 16 and that the eye may take either time-exposure pictures or instantaneous snapshot pictures, depending upon the illumination of the tar-

get. Also we recall that at the age of 20 the area of the pupil may be double what it is at the age of 60, plus many other changes and variations all of which should be appraised along with the quantity and quality of the light required.

The eye is perhaps to a dangerously large degree an uncomplaining organ. We do not know definitely just what physiological changes occur after months or years of seeing under bad illumination but there certainly is satisfying evidence that good lighting can relieve much of the strain and much of the discomfort of seeing and that bad lighting aggravates almost all of the deficiencies of the eye.

The best eyes in the world cannot do a good job without good illumination. By "good illumination" we mean:

1. Sufficient footcandles for an ordinary target, generally on the order of at least 25 to 50 for reading common type and printing or upwards of 10 for viewing large stationary objects. Very fine and very dark objects may require considerably more footcandles.

2. The brightness of the target must be considered, meaning that not only should the illumination falling upon it be adequate, but that its ability to reflect light is ample. In this connection comfortable vision suggests a contrast ratio of brightness as between the immediate task and its surrounding background of not much greater than 3 to 1.

3. Almost axiomatically the light should be steady and the target or the task should not vibrate or fluctuate in brightness. At least the quantity of light should not change more rapidly than can the pupillary opening.

4. Common glare such as from bare or badly shielded lamp bulbs or from brilliant

reflections in polished metal, glass table tops, shiny black typewriters or from any targets that act like mirrors will unquestionably place a tremendous and unnecessary strain on the eyes. Many people confuse the brightness of the source with the amount of comfortable illumination required. Sometimes where the illumination seems inadequate, a bigger or brighter lamp bulb in the field of view will result in poorer vision, not better.

5. Today's illuminants can do a much better lighting job than has ever been done heretofore, but like any sharp tool our light source must be handled with intelligence and used carefully lest they do damage as well as good.

The worthy optometrist has a responsibility to prevent and guard against deficiencies of vision as well as to alleviate and cure them. He can be a valuable councilor and guide for the thoughtless person who can often secure much better lighting with very

little effort. Far too many of our lighting fixtures today are either too bright or are hung too low or are improperly placed in regard to shadows and reflections or become inefficient due to dirt and neglected maintenance, or may be terribly handicapped by dark colors of interior paint and surroundings. All these and many other factors demand that good eyes and good light form a firm and lasting partnership.

VISION DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 9)

see-pic-screen-video age."

"This problem includes the care of the visually handicapped; prevention of industrial, highway, and household accidents; the reduction of illiteracy; vocational selection and training; important aspects of mental health and personality in adults; and above all, the developmental welfare of growing children of preschool and school age."

TO THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1950

OUR CONGRATULATIONS

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OPTOMETRIC PATHOLOGY

By Dr. Arthur O. Bruce

DECENTRATION OF THE CORNEA

Of the two causes for compensating vertical and lateral heterotropia, one is a decentration of the cornea and the other is displacement of the macula. It would probably be more nearly correct to say that there is actually but one cause; that is, decentration of the cornea. The antero-posterior axis of the eye, that axis controlled by the recti muscles, which must always be at right angles to the equator of the eye, can be none other than the visual axis. Commencing always at the fovea centralis, it passes always through the center of retinal curvature and thence through the center of an ideally placed cornea, but if the cornea is not properly centered, the visual axis passes through some other part than the center. The posterior pole of the eye, whether near to or far away from the optic disc, above or below it, is the center of the macula; the anterior pole

may or may not be the center of the cornea. In ideal eyes—eyes that see best or can be made to see best—the anterior pole is the center of the cornea. The antero-posterior axis of the eye, as given by anatomists and adopted by writers of books on the eye, has its beginning at the center of the cornea, passes backward through the center of rotation, and strikes the retina, maybe at the macula, but is just as likely to strike it elsewhere. The error is in giving the anterior pole a fixed location—the center of the cornea. Such an axis can be at right angles to the equator of the eye, in which lie the vertical and transverse axes of the eye, only when it coincides with the visual axis. It can be of value only in determining the extent of the decentration of the cornea, or how much the cornea lacks of occupying the ideal position.

Notice of Authorization

Dr. Herman L. Klein, *President*
Massachusetts School of Optometry

Dear President Klein:

At a meeting of the Board of Collegiate Authority held Tuesday, April 25, 1950, said Board voted to approve the Certificate of Change of Name of Massachusetts School of Optometry to Massachusetts College of Optometry and the Certificate of Change of Purpose authorizing the institution to grant the degree of Bachelor of Science in Optometry.

Very truly yours,
JOHN J. DESMOND, JR.
Commissioner of Education
and Chairman of the Board of Collegiate Authority



*THE NEXT ISSUE OF "THE SCOPE" WILL NOT APPEAR UNTIL
SEPTEMBER, 1950.*

BOOK REVIEW:

NEW WAYS TO BETTER SIGHT, by *Harris Gruman, O.D.*; 207 pages with illustrations; copies directly available from the author at 40 N. Eighth St., Lebanon, Pa., \$3.50.

The need for a book such as this has been long in optometric literature, and the gap has been ably filled with this volume. This is a book which explains optometry's role in the care of vision in non-technical terms which the average man on the street will have no trouble understanding. It is about time that optometry has a book which it can present to the public in which the optometrist finds himself the hero, and not the villain as in the past.

After giving the distinction between an optometrist, ophthalmologist, optician and oculist, and the history of optometry, the

author delves into the fine points of "Children's Eyes," "Improving Sight After Forty," "Far Sightedness and Astigmatism," "Near Sightedness," "Sight for the Blind," Color Blindness," "Sight After Forty," "Better Sight Without Glasses," and "You and Your Optometrist," as well as a host of other subjects, unravelling the mystery of the eyes easily and instilling the layman with facts about his vision and his optometrist with unusual ease.

Each optometrist should see to it that several copies of "New Ways to Better Sight" are found in the local library, on his reception room table, reading centers or any other places where optometry's story can be got across to the people. Dr. Gruman must be commended for filling such an obvious need in your optometric library and has given our profession another most valuable book.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN TO THE CLASS OF 1950



RALPH H. GREEN, O.D., D.O.S., F.A.A.O.
Dean of the Massachusetts College of Optometry

LOOKING FORWARD

The deepest part of knowledge is the knowledge of ourselves, that knowledge which the human mind acquires in its flights into the many facets of life. The technical knowledge gained while a student of the Massachusetts School of Optometry has prepared you to make a successful job of your professional career, but in addition to the technical knowledge gained you have been taught to think and to assume responsibilities.

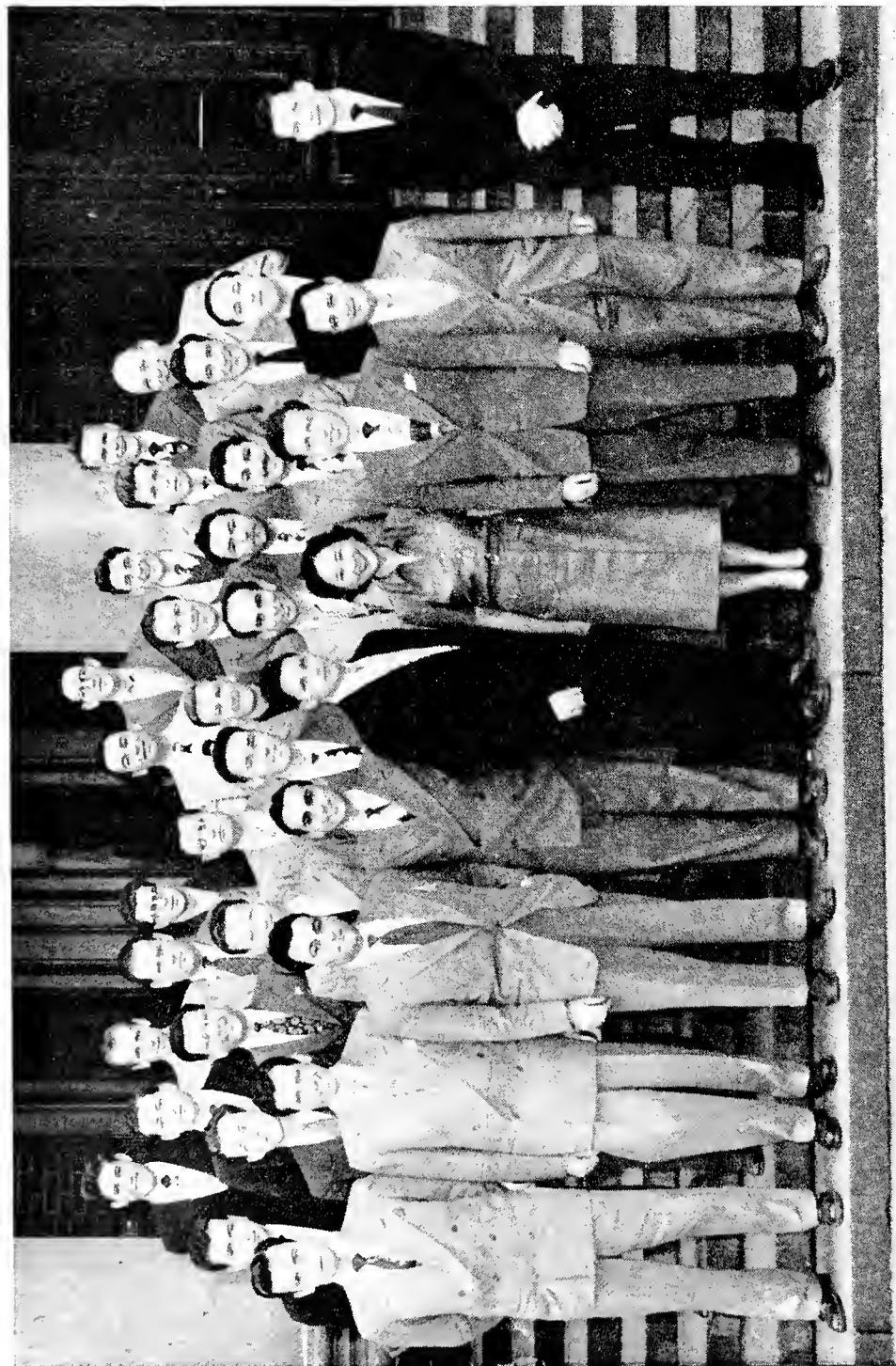
After registration you assume the responsibility of caring for the visual needs of your fellow men. You are legally and morally charged with this responsibility by your registration.

You have reached the end of your formal education and it is our belief that you are adequately prepared in the art and science of optometry. However, it is well to remember that the professional optometrist can do no more for his patients than his belief in himself permits him to do. Your sincere belief in the philosophy that the patient's welfare comes first and your own welfare comes second will insure your own professional success.

You should not only be interested in your professional work, alert to all the forces which affect your profession, but you should also be a good citizen of your community, your state, and your country.

With these thoughts in mind, I formally bid you fond farewell and wish you Godspeed, happiness, and success in your life's work.

The Class



Reading left to right: Front row:

Paul Barthel, Victor Basil, Raymond Contillo, Stuart Berger, Seymour Gerstenblatt, Mrs. Allan Assing, Harry Gerlan, Carl Cooperstein, Gerald Feldman.

Second row:

Melvin Kranseier, Charles Brown, Donald Byrne, Joseph Cauley, Francis Grasse, Abraham Gottesman, Gerald Davis.

Third row:

Albert Abrams, Burton Gerson, Raymond Lewandowski, Michael Chessel, David Koplowitz.

Fourth row:

Irving Koffman, Thomas Head, Donald Harris, Milton Anderson, Burton Cowan, Horace Davis.

Back row:

Robert Kiser, Armand Cote, Melvin Grossman, Arnold Katz, Nathan Frank, Donald Campbell.

*Unable to have their pictures taken because of clinical assignments or other various reasons were:
Jacob Babolian, James Bochman, Robert Bouen, Marvin Bram, Joseph Cadrone, Fred Cohen,
Robert Copelman, Roland Foggs, Peter Gaetani, David Galloway, Milton Gallin, Meyer Izbitsky,
Timothy Katos, Benjamin Kisin.*

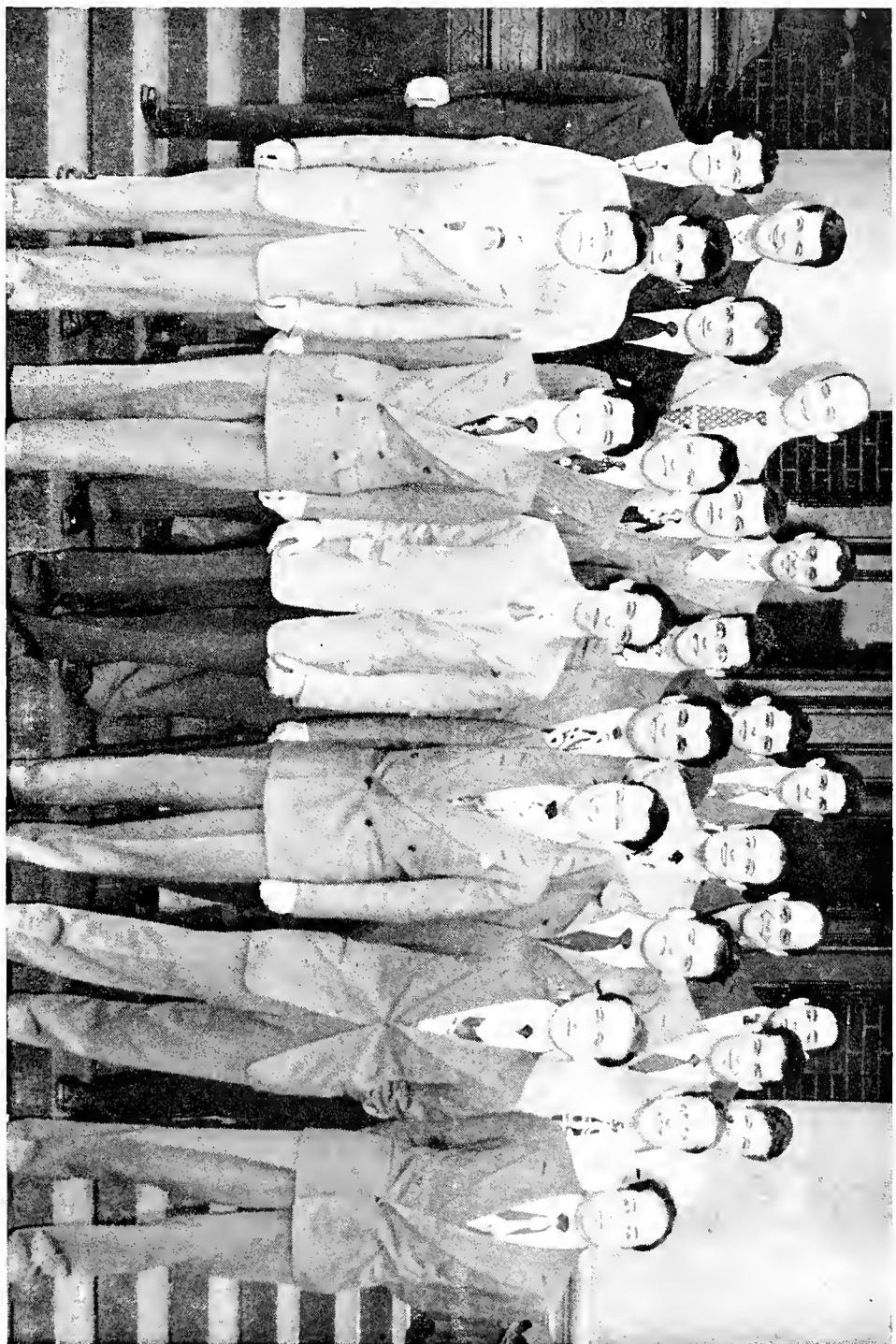
of 1950

Reading left to right: Front row:

Second row:
Third row:

Back row:

*Unable to have their picture taken because of clinical assignments or other various reasons were:
Edwin Krieger, Thomas Leniak, Lawrence MacDonald, Robert Moody, John Musterian, Herbert O'Dell, Vincent Prince, John Randolph, Norman Rice, Leonard Samit, Harry Selig, R. Shaffer, John Sloan, Solomon Slobins, Arnold Spear, John Tully, Jr., Clement Warren, Robert Welch.*



SENIOR MEMBERS OF "SCOPE" STAFF



Front row: Ralph I. Dinin, Staff; Gerald S. Feldman, Business Manager; Egon R. Werthamer, *Editor in-Chief*; Meyer Izbitsky, *Associate Editor*; David Koplowitz, Staff.

Back row: Nathan Frank, *Advertising Manager*; Robert Kisner, *Circulation Manager*; Milton Gallin, Staff; Ralph M. Mann, Staff; Melvin Kransele, Staff. Donald I. Robinson, *Sports Editor*, was unable to be present.

THE SENIOR CLASS OFFICERS



Alfred Rappaport
Treasurer

Mrs. Joy Assing
Secretary

Robert Welch
President

Milton Gallin
Vice-President

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

Know all Men by these Presents:

That we, the class of 1950, of the Massachusetts School of Optometry, in the county of Suffolk, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, professing to be sound in mind and body and having proved ourselves not to be illiterate and moronic under the meaning of the Laws of the State of Insanity, do hereby publish and declare this to be our last will and testament. We do hereby, after considerable deliberation, apportion our estate upon the following whether or not they are willing recipients:

To our worthy Dean, Dr. Green, we leave Samit's collection of Case Analyses for further study and due deliberation—Continuing further

To Dr. Namias, we leave a multiple-purpose back scratcher, one of its uses being as a life-time unbreakable toothpick.

To Dr. Bruce, we leave one giant economy size bottle of "Slickum" Hair tonic.

To Dr. Farnum, our pioneer in contact lenses, we leave a truckload of bags of cement to make molds and impressions with.

To Dr. Hochstadt, we leave a sack of peanuts and a small 54-lb. bag of Maine potatoes, so that he may get some enterprising young sophomore started on the road to success.

To Dr. Cline, we leave an illuminated "Exit" sign, so that all he ever need do is to merely point his finger.

To Dr. Wright we leave the U. S. Army Manual GM-21, "How to put over the commercial and other little tricks of the sneaky, successful radio announcer."

To Dr. March, we leave a silent, approved by the A.O.A., cash register.

To Dr. Antanelis, we leave a soft cushioned, Beauty-rest, desk chair.

To Dr. Carvin, we leave that best-seller, which he must have missed, on "How to win friends and influence people."

To Dr. Whitney, we leave a handful of "nickels."

To Dr. Kuhn, we leave one pair of base-up prisms so that he may talk with others and yet continue to look at the floor.

To Dr. Kamens, we leave the speed record for doing the Subjective Fog Test plus our sincere hope that his forehead will soon be covered with fuzz.

To Dr. Baker, we leave a hundred pairs of clumsy hands and fingers, which do us no good, but he may utilize as spare temples, screw drivers or other trivia.

To Dr. Gross, we leave a vague memory of test tube babies.

To Dr. Hargböl, we leave the front seat on the first chartered flight to the moon when the latter is in eclipse with the former.

To Dr. Wasserman, we leave one bottle of Scotch to liven him up and at the same time slow down that mathematical thinking power.

To Mr. Arnold, we leave a farm that will take care of itself.

To Mr. Fogg, we leave X!!&x-*?!.

To the sophomore class, we leave our inalienable squatter's rights on the local pinball machines.

To the freshman class, we leave our deepest sympathy and the sage advice, "Grin and Bear it."

* * *

The following members of this august and revered student body have ceased for just a moment in their incessant studying to make these personal bequests:

Bochinis leaves his prevention formula.

Harris leaves his diary—"My experience in the Bush and along the Merritt."

Samit leaves his secret of endurance.

Gallin leaves an eraser to his successor.

Rosenfield reluctantly leaves the pinball machine.

Rodolico leaves his pad and pencil.

"Honest John" Musserian leaves his record.

H. Davis leaves to begin his trip to Broadway with the hopes of reviving vaudeville.

Contillo leaves to spend more time with his varying enterprises.

Kisner leaves his method of tracing rays.

Kranseler leaves to investigate the visual problems of young womanhood.

Pollack leaves his opinion.

Katsos and Grassey leave the bowling alley, but very unwillingly.

Izbitsky leaves gradually.

Krieger leaves his notes, all three pages, to the library.

Katz, Spear and Rappaport leave MSO's basketball hopes dashed to pieces.

Frank leaves to offer his professional eye care to Southern belles and mint juleps.

The Rhode Island Boys leave early to catch a train.

Cooperstein leaves for the French Foreign Legion.

Werthamer leaves "The Scope", he hopes.

Mann and Lustig leave in the hope that they may return in a year or two for a post-graduate course.

Koplowitz leaves trying to find a pinochle game.

Upton leaves to be married.

Grossman leaves the orthoptic clinic to Dr. Kuhn.

Sloan leaves to investigate the reading speed and comprehension of cattle, mules and hogs.

Joy leaves Dr. Bruce.

Lesniak, Wolff, and Heal leave to practice in the State of Presbyopia.

Feldman leaves with his coffers well-filled from his various ventures.

Jurkiewicz, Clark and Selig leave the eyeball optometrists to their globes.

"Digger" O'Dell leaves with his shovel.

Vlahogianis, Welch, Laton, Tully and Resmini leave to go into practice together.

Fogg leaves to get out of it all.

In witness thereof, we, the class of 1950, have legally designated the foregoing as our final will and testament and do hereby designate it to be obscured among other trivia of its kind.

Signed,

CLASS OF '50

M. K. and R. K.

CLASS HISTORY

Dearie, do you remember when you came to MSO . . .

Wasn't it a long time ago

And wasn't you then a Shmo.

Well if you do, then you're much older than you were.

Dearie, do you remember when it was Physics and Chemistry . . .

Instead of Optometry,

And how you tried to be

An "A" student rather than a "D."

Well if you do, then you're much smarter than you think.

Dearie, do you remember when you first studied optometry . . .

My! Wasn't it a spree

Until that first squizzing bee

Didn't seem like it ought to be.

Well if you do, then you're much more seasoned than you were.

Dearie, do you remember when you took Anatomy . . .

Just how mixed up could it be.

But between you and me

You must know head from knee

Well if you do, then you sure learned more than me.

Dearie, do you remember your Histology with its nuclei . . .

Dr. Carvin screaming at you and I

Not to see but to signify.

What did he expect from a guy?

Well if you did, then you are as ulcered as I.

Dearie, do you remember when you first met "The Bear" . . .

Such easy work that you didn't care

Except after the first exam was there

So that now of "Practical" you are quite aware.

Well if you are, then you've learned more than you think.

Dearie, do you remember when you tried to stay rational . . .

While they were building the First National.

How amidst the din and the roar

Your brain wouldn't score

Yet the work piled up more.

Well if you did, then you were as nerve wracked as I.

Dearie, do you remember when Dr. Cline told us all . . .

How he made that pigeon fall,
Yet he'll have the thanks of us all
For a better planned course you cannot recall.

Well if you do, then you can't have pulled out as many sheets of paper as I.

Dearie, do you remember when you studied your Physics and Physical Optics
With "Good Joe" Wright and his verbal antics.

Remember Mr. Brin and his course on semantics,
And Mr. Fogg—how dull and unromantics.

Well if you do, then you're much happier than you were.

Dearie, do you remember when it was retinoscopy and keratometry . . .
Ophthalmoscopy and strabismometry

Accommodation and Convergence, and their relation,
And oh, what you would have done for a vacation.

Well if you do, then you've mulled it over as often as I.

Dearie, do you remember when school used to be . . .
Until only a quarter after three.

But came MSO, your good old Alma Mater
Where from morn 'til night you sat and grew fatter.

Well if you did, then Dearie, you're as calloused as me.

Dearie, do you remember when we had those softball games . . .
Wasn't it a shame never to win some games,
We played like a bunch of half-lames
Trying so hard to please all those cute little dames.

Well if you do, then you're as charlie-horsed as I.

Dearie, do you remember when good Dr. Bruce . . .
Would tell a joke and excuse
How fair he was to all of us
In covering the whole syllabus.

Well if you do, then you know a good man now-a-days is hard to find.

Dearie, do you remember the awful heat from July through September . . .
How you wished you could be 'way down by the sea
At Revere or Nantasket, with a lunch in the basket
Enjoying the cooling shade with a bronzed mermaid.

Well if you do, then you sweated it out with me.

Dearie, do you remember when you had ten minutes to call your own . . .
Recall if you will, the bar and the grille
Where you sought respite, from your study's delight
From Alfred to Worth's you gayly would prance,
But usually wound up in a wonderful, happy trance.

Well if you do, then you must have been feeling as good as I.

Dearie, do you remember when we took Perimetry and Orthoptics . . .
The phorias and strabismics,
The theories so old and strong,
That Dr. Whitney tactfully proved to be wrong.

Well if you do, then you must be as confused as I.

Dearie, do you remember when it was Ethics and Morals . . .

With its fees and its systems

Dr. March sure could list them

And we should have no trouble with 'em.

Well if you do, then you better leave New York with me.

Dearie, do you remember when you wanted to be . . .

A senior in Optometry—How happy you would be!

How no more exams there would be

But instead future state boards full of misery.

Well if you do, here's wishing you the same good luck as me.

* * *

SEEN AND OVERHEARD — NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN . . .

Sign me in!

See Contillo.

AI and his finger.

"And now for homework."

You *think* you know, but you're wrong.

Take out a sheet of paper.

Quiet!

Let Gallin do it.

Ye-e-e-e-e es.

Mull it over!

By the same token.

I don't know, you'll have to see Miss Klein.

Who's happy?

Where's the man from New York?

Mister—you should commit suicide.

And where's your chauffeur?

To continue further . . .

What a gang! What a bunch!

You gambled and you lost!

What's the shape of the nuclei?

Make it more homogeneous.

Throw him out!

Late slip!

Who's gonna do your shop work?

It's all in the notes.

Histologically speakng . . .

What did he give you?

How?

Wanta go on a survey?

No information can be learned from the above information.

The less you know the better off you are.

Never trust an optician.

Now I propose to introduce . . .

Pinball Sam, The Klutch, The Greek, The Body, Honest John, Jerry "Eyeball", Magua, "Surgical Interference" Samit, Rufus Dinin, and The Tracer.

* * *

DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN ? . . .

We were all just a group of young, apple-cheeked young men eager to learn that have now changed to a group of old, decrepit, disillusioned seniles not being able to understand anything . . . Musserian or "Honest" John as he is known to his enemies did not extol the virtues of the gambling places in Chelsea . . . Irv Koffman does not give the appearance of being well-dressed, even though

wearing a torn sweatshirt . . . Jerry Davis did not become crestfallen when a Boston team in any sport ended up on the losing side, especially if the defeat was to a despicable New York team . . . Abe Gottesman did not try to scare up a fourth, not for bridge, but for pinochle . . . Ralph Mann ever shirked his duty and did not do a favor when asked . . . Stu Berger was not trying to sell some

sort of ticket to an O. E. Phi affair . . . Bob Kisner was not sitting next to Kransele . . . and Mel Kransele was not sitting next to Bob Kisner . . . Herb Upton was not trying to get away early in the afternoon so he could miss the rush getting home to Saugus . . . Joe Cedrone was not mixing ophthalmically corrected highballs . . . Paul Barthel did not seem to have his suitcase packed and waiting for Friday to roll around so he could go home . . . Raymond Contillo did not have his name on the blackboard one day as selling anything . . . Seymour Gerstenblatt did not yell "Quiet, Koplowitz" at least once a day . . . Joy was single and kind of skinny—how times have changed! . . . Harry Gerlan did not play in a ballgame . . . Carl Cooperstein appeared to be hyperthyroidic and slightly undernourished . . . Gerry Feldman did not have a deal cooking in the fire or did not have something "For Sale" up on the students' bulletin board . . . Ralph Nathan was not managing the baseball team and driving an old car . . . Hal Pollack was not trying to be an individualist . . . Rodolico did not run a pool during the baseball or football season . . . Ralph Dinin was not sleepy on Monday mornings . . . Charlie Brawn did not have a bottle of ink underneath his seat . . . Grassey did not have an amazing theory ready in answer to any instructor's question . . . Sam Rosenfield did not play the pinball machine . . . Jim Bochinis did not look as if he needed a haircut . . . Ed Krieger ever took more than one page of notes during any one lecture . . . Paul Momnie was a love-starved bachelor . . . Al Abrams did not say "Hello" or "How are you?" in passing anyone in the halls . . . Burt Gerson was not hanging around the school waiting for the 3:42 to Stoughton . . . George Vlahogianis ever waited until lunchtime to consume his sandwiches . . . Tom Heal ever wore a coat in coming to school . . . Land ever had his hair combed or looked like a professional man . . . Samit ever talked or looked like he wanted to talk about anything else but women . . . Gallaway

could hold more than one-half of a shot . . . Cote did not perform as an inebriated lush upon the slightest provocation and thereby convulsing everybody in sight with it . . . John Sloan ever gave an explanation of anything or recounted an anecdote that sounded true or as though it really happened, even in Arkansas . . . Hank Wolff did not buy a "Boston Globe" during the lunch hour . . . Bob Moody did not reminisce about those days in New Orleans and oh, those French mademoiselles . . . Harris was not looking for some schoolmates to go to New York with him and did not sound like a chicken . . . Mike Chessel did not have to get up 6 o'clock in the morning to wrestle with a broom . . . Brawn did not have either a Florida, Hackensack or Fens tan . . . Bob Coppelman did not resemble Mr. Fogg . . . Pete Gaetani ever got a mark below 90 . . . Mike Izbitsky did not have trouble with his car . . . The fathers in our class did not talk about their oh, so cute offspring no matter what the conversation was about . . . Fred Moss was not going to school, day or night . . . Al Rappaport did not succeed at anything he attempted to do . . . Horace Davis did not lug a small suitcase with him every day . . . John Randolph ever cracked a smile voluntarily . . . Werthamer was not running around on some errand for "*The Scope*" . . . Milton Gallin did not look like a bobbysoxer's dream of a matinee weightlifter . . . Koplowitz was not laughing at Harris' antics . . . Arnie Katz did not wear anything but his sloppy, comfortable moccasins . . . Tim Katsos did not look like an elongated version of the thin man . . . Fred Cohen and Jake Baboian were not trying to get a bowling team together . . . "Mike" Shaffer did not break out into "Carry me back to ole Alabam'" at the drop of a hat . . . Vince Principe did not look like an American Optical Co. man . . . Tom Lesniak and Irv Sarkin did not have receded toupees . . . The guy who wrote this little piece ever lived to see the next day.

— M. G.

THE SCOPE

Official undergraduate publication of the
MASSACUSETTS COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY
285 Huntington Avenue
Boston 15, Mass.

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From the Editor . . .

We have always looked forward to the day when we would have to compose our last editorial with great anticipation, for it would mean our ascendance into the world of optometry and finally leaving our school-days behind us, and yet somehow now that the time has arrived, it is not as full of joy as we thought it would be, nor do the words flow as easily as they usually do.

It is not only the realization that for many of us it will mean the end of strong ties of friendship that have developed over the past few years, that makes us sentimental, but also the knowledge that we are now leaving the relative security of the school to go out into the world to try and carve our own little

niche in some corner and act as a torchbearer of optometry, an optometry which we *know* is a profession, but it is up to us, today's graduates, to convince the public and other professions by our mode of practice of the same. We cannot impress this point too strongly, i. e. that it is up to every individual practitioner to instill himself with the strictest code of ethics that he knows of, so that the plane of practice among optometrists will be the same, and is of the highest professional level. We all know that the populace in general is uninformed as far as the practice, purpose, and organization of optometry is concerned and it is only us, who through our behavior, demeanor, type of practice and deepest beliefs can make the public cognizant of the fact that optometry *is* a profession. Then any doubts, smears, or aspersions cast at us from any direction whatsoever will only arouse the public's ire and meet with general disapproval.

During the past two years we have gone on many a crusade and our last editorial would not really be one, if there weren't a point we were trying to convince our fellow schoolmates of. We believe that the graduating class should make plans now, before graduation, to appoint a permanent committee to keep in touch with all the members of the class as well as to make hazy plans for a reunion of the class five or ten years hence, so that those friendship bonds we spoke of previously will not be snapped off suddenly, but kept together in a very loose fashion. So let's get together, class, and stay that way!

Last, but not least, we have to give credit where it is due and as such we want to offer our deepest gratitude and appreciation to—

Meyer Izbitsky, whose encouragement, clear-thinking editorials and valuable assistance in the preparation of "The Scope" at critical times, as well as transporting us to the printer countless times, lightened our task considerably.

Gerald S. Feldman, our able business manager, who, through his wonderful business acumen, ingenuity and resourcefulness, was

(Please turn to page 31)

Observation

*Glenn W. Landers, Sr., O.D.
Shelton, Wash.*

As a scoutmaster years ago, one of our troop's favorite games was called "Observation". The game was played by patrols. Each patrol was conducted downtown and allowed to study one show window for a period of two minutes, after which they were conducted back to the scout troop headquarters where each patrol wrote down the separate articles that they had observed in this particular window. The patrol which could name the highest number of articles in the window, was the winner.

As this article is being written for the "Scope" of the Massachusetts School of Optometry, maybe we can enhance our abilities as students in Optometry by playing "Observation", in which we as students learn to note the peculiarities of our fellows and observe how these peculiarities can be tied in with our optometric learning.

For instance, did you ever note that there is a difference in the way in which a farsighted person "squints" to see sharply? Did you notice that a farsighted person will draw his *eyebrows* down while in the act of trying to see better? In contrast, the nearsighted person will hardly move his brows but will narrow his *eyelids* in his effort to see better.

In myopia, did you ever notice that when

a nearsighted person has occasion to read or write, particularly when under a little pressure, that they always hold their near work *nearer* than sixteen inches from their eyes.

In anisometropia, did you ever notice how they contrive to hold their near work *nearer to one eye* than the other, especially when there is a little pressure on, and they are not thinking of their visual posture.

Did you ever notice how an astigmat will *tilt* his head at the least provocation, usually in the same direction during near work. Can you predict the axis of cylinder required of at least one of the eyes, approximately?

In closing, did it ever occur in your thinking that there might be a tie-up in the observation that most persons who are addicted to car sickness are inveterate *head-tilters*; they are just as ready to tilt their heads to the *right* as they are to the *left*, but they don't hold their heads erect very much of the time.

Our textbooks in Optometry and Medicine do not give a very satisfactory explanation of why these various visual anomalies come into being, but if you will observe, you will find that each have very definite behavior patterns, just as definite as the *large pupils* in the minus projection case.

WE EXTEND OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1950 AND SINCERELY HOPE
THAT YOU MEET WITH SUCCESS IN YOUR CHOSEN
PROFESSION.

SUFFOLK OPTICAL CO.

333 WASHINGTON STREET

Room 422

Boston, Mass.

STRABYSMIC DAFFYNITIONS

by Lawrence Forrest

Let us put an end to misusage of optometric terminology. No more should we hear such phrases from the layman as, "I just got my eyes fractured by the optimist around the corner (upstairs)." May this column serve this end.

* * *

Bifocal—a common occurrence; happens more often than selling a focal.

An Eyestrain—one of those fellows who is constantly straining to talk about "his-self."

Duction—the chief means of propulsion by ducks.

Hyperopia—meaning over the eye: the eye-brow.

Skiametry—complicated measurement of the height of the sky.

Static Refraction—useful when your radio has static. Tells which tube is loose.

Supraluction—the best noodle on the market.

Negative Relative Accommodation — when your parents refuse to advance you any more dough.

Congenital—like: "He has a very congenital personality."

Stenopaic Slit—the width of which is equal to the tiny crack of "Southall" that is opened by the students.

Rx—abbreviation for Rexall.

Inferior Orbital Fissure — another word for mouth.

Retinal Correspondence—an *affaire d'amour* carried on by mail between the right eye and the left eye.

Astigmatic Band — an unusual condition whereby the entire orchestra, including the conductor, has astigmatism.

Ambling-opia—while walking, one has his eye on the pretty girls.

Chromatic Aberration—the spreading of color, as when she doesn't remove her lipstick first.

CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE GRADUATING CLASS of 1950

• •

Lawrence Optical Co.

387 WASHINGTON STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Pi Omicron Sigma Banquet

By Ralph I. Dinin

Surrounded by a traditional New England atmosphere, the Pi Omicron Sigma Fraternity held its 37th annual installation banquet at Patten's Restaurant on Tuesday, April 18, 1950 for the installation of new members and officers, and for the mass consumption of turkey. A congenial crowd of undergraduates, alumni, faculty members and guests attended to make the affair a social and gastronomical success.

Outgoing Chancellor Abe Gottesman opened the festivities with a welcoming speech to all, and a review of the past year's work of the fraternity. Chancellor Gottesman emphasized the need for continuous enthusiasm and work to uphold the tradition of the fraternity.

The social side of the evening reared its Joe Miller head, when Master of Ceremonies Harry Zeltzer brought his biceps to a vertical position. Between humorous anecdotes and portions of tasty food, Mr. Zeltzer introduced the honored guest, Dr. Raymond McMurdo to the faculty and alumni of the fraternity.

Dr. Ralph H. Green, Dean of the Massachusetts School of Optometry, was the first faculty member to speak. Dr. Green reminisced about his 20 years as Grand Chancellor of the fraternity and about the progress of the school and clinic. His entertaining recollections ranged from the time a woman came into the clinic for an abortion (which wasn't performed due to lack of sterile equipment) to the time when the school boasted of an "Optic Quartet", not to be confused with the present "Rhode Island Quartet". With the main course being served, Dr. Green concluded his talk by wishing good luck to all.

The other performers on the all-star bill were Professor Brin, Drs. Farnum, Namias, Smith, Antanelis, Kuhn, Saltzman, Baker and Mr. Gross.

The guest speaker of the evening was Dr. Raymond McMurdo, Secretary of the State

Society of Optometrists. Dr. McMurdo made a short speech reviewing the struggle of optometry from the beginning of the century when door to door vestpocket salesmen of spectacles were the rave through to the present professional status. Dr. McMurdo explained the fight and the constant work that the State Society faces to maintain proper public relations and the continuous struggle to combat the near-sighted practitioners who continue to commercialize optometry. The utmost emphasis was placed by the main speaker on the necessity of education and more education to combat and do away with the prejudices against Optometry. With this Dr. McMurdo closed his address and we immediately began consuming our dessert.

With full hearts and stomachs, the pledges arose to take part in the secret initiation which made them fraternal brothers. An honorary membership by the fraternity was presented to Mr. Richard Gross, chemistry instructor, for his interest in Optometry and in the undergraduate body.

The last and final act was the installation of new officers, who are: Chancellor, Thomas Vermes; Vice-Chancellor, Lewis Rabinowitz; Scribe, Melvin Kaplan; Treasurer, Israel Bloomfield; Corresponding Secretary, Paul Weissman; and Sgt.-at-arms, Edward Hessing.

The new Chancellor made his acceptance speech with emphasis on further academic and social progress of the fraternity. Thus another banquet was over and Chancellor Vermes proclaimed it officially so. The married men rushed home to their wives while others, including Francis, visited the local nightclubs. As the crowd left Patten's, Gerry Davis was seen to be somewhat in a daze, for he finally held no office now. He was without a portfolio, and when last seen, he was heading down the street to the Veterans Administration. It seems he had some sort of complaint and we sincerely hope he made it.

Triumph of Research

and Engineering

a piece of glass



EVERY optometrist knows the miracle-like accomplishment that can be worked by a quarter-ounce of glass. The precious gift of the ophthalmic lens is that of efficient vision—tool of learning ability, earning ability, and human happiness.

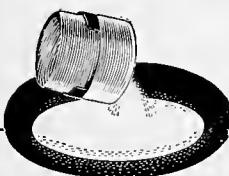
But that bit of glass itself is a scientific triumph of high-ranking importance. The problems involved in making glass of proper optical and physical characteristics defied all attempts in the United States before World War I. Under stress of that military urgency, the first successful American glass was

produced at Bausch & Lomb. The research and experimentation, the scientific and technical skill, that have been put into glass-making technology in the Bausch & Lomb plant for more than 34 years since are reflected in the high quality of the glass now produced.

On the principle that optical quality begins with glass quality, Bausch & Lomb has long accepted responsibility for pioneering in glass making. From this glass come lenses we offer with pride, lenses that merit your highest professional confidence.



Formerly Colonial Optical Co.



Optical Quality Begins With Glass Quality

O. E. Phi News

By Marty Borsky

It appears as if O. E. Phi's last two social events were great successes. Although we were unable to attend the Omega Spree, we were told everyone had a swell time and that we really missed having a ball. However, we need no second hand reports to tell of Dr. Cabitt's lecture at the Hotel Kenmore. Dr. Cabitt described the diagnosis of the more common eye pathologies, depicting the various disorders in sequence of their anatomical location from the lids inward. No one will disagree that Dr. Cabitt's delivery was absorbing and highly entertaining. His descriptions of patient types and some of the verbal phrases used were, to say the least, "startling"—some shocking. Tch, tch!

The interfrat softball game scheduled for April 26 was called because of rain, thus preserving a fat zero in the last column for P. O. S. By next week we hope to have that altered slightly. Our piteher is still unknown. Friedman has developed a new pitch, the Caustic Curve, which looks like one (sic). Don Robinson, also bidding for the position, has developed what he calls the Base Curve, which batters can't touch with a ten-foot Maddox Rod, so he claims.

Nominations were held at the school on April 13 and for the most part, the candidates were well chosen. The corresponding secretary's post is hotly contended for—but which way? Since this issue will go to press before the election, we will not be able to publish the results until the next issue. May those best fit for the offices be elected. Amen.

The next issue may see a new series begun in this column to replace the late Sam Diopter. Al Bumen, adventure story writer, has been contracted to supply the story of Sam Diopter's sister. Accordingly, "Little 'Red' Riding, Girl Hood" is due for an appearance.

Don Gillis, local pledge, had to do fancy talking to Dean Green in order to remain at M.S.O. Don was caught administering atro-

pine to the schematic eyes at the clinic claiming they were .50D hyperopic due to ciliary spasm. As a result, the Board is seriously considering his name for the Joseph J. Scanlon Award "for efficiency in the conduct of clinical work." Good luck! (to the Board, that is).

Due to public demand, ophthalmoscope and retinoscope heads will be availbale on the flashlight-cigarette lighter pen and pencil sets. Designers are now working on a phoropter attachment to be released in late July. This company is really in the optic groove.

Since this is the final issue of "*The Scope*" for this term, we wish to extend the best of luck to all in the coming exams and we'll see ya next year (not you Seniors!). Have a swell vacation and come back pooped. We must keep the average down at all costs!

P. S. Late sports flash:—Milt Gallin beats grandmother 2 out of 3 in Indian Leg Wrestle.

Flash !! The results of the recent O. E. Phi elections held on the night of April 27, 1950 are as follows:

President—Thomas White

Vice President—Norman Becker

Treasurer—Emeric Consumano

Recording Secretary—Daniel Tarullo

Corresponding Secretary—Eugene Bogage

Sergeant-at-Arms—John Eleftherio

Henry Lesser

Librarian—Walter Taranto

KRAZY KORNER

"Dear," replied the modern Eve, "the devil tempted me."

"Why didn't you say: 'Get thee behind me, Satan?'" the poor man inquired.

"I did," was the reply, "and then he whispered over my shoulder: 'My dear, it fits you just beautifully in the back.'"

The fellow who says he will meet you half-way is usually a poor judge of distance.

SOPHOMORE SHOTS...

By Len Zuckerbraun and Bud Chernoff

Spring! When a young man's fancy turns lightly to thoughts of exams and then even faster turns back where it should be. Speaking of where something should be, what a softball team we have got this year! Dan Wial hits vicious clothes line drives that roll up to the third baseman, while Irv Horwitz makes like a court jester by performing with a juggling act, which brings spontaneous applause, a few pennies and slugs, and two runs from the opposition. They tell us that the outstanding rookie is a power-slugger whose initials are L. Z.

We have been advised to warn all prospective C.&I. ophthalmometrists not to choose Dan Tarullo as a patient. The result of such an ill-chosen patient leaves the examiner amblyopic. Right, Terry?

The sophomore part of the student body has broken out in lettered sweat shirts and tee shirts after Mel Kaplan beat out the cut-throat competition and undersold his competitor, Teddy Goolst. We don't mean to say that Zolot's sweatshirt is too large, but what in the world is Rosenthal doing under there too?

Anatomy laboratory was the scene of some excitement recently when during a stethoscope examination of Jordy Shapiro's heart beat, a distinct samba tempo was discovered. The samba beat in itself was not too shocking, but when it was supplemented by the grinding of gourds, only then did we suspect that under those bloodshot, red-rimmed eyes was a weary musician.

The music world received a long needed shot in the arm when it was learned that Dick Tacelli was furthering his accordion technique with a well known accordion teacher. There is also a nasty rumor that one Dr. Wasserman is the "Third Man" and plucks a zither. Do you believe it? We could really have a terrific orchestra—Shapiro on the drums, Tacelli on the accordion, Wasserman on the zither, and vocals by "Stromboli"

Horwitz. Some vocalists have pear-shaped tones, but this guy results in barrel-shaped distortions.

Lastly we want to wish all our classmates a very good summer vacation, all the local baseball teams a terrific season, and all the graduating seniors the best of luck upon their new career.

EDITORIAL . . .

(Continued from page 23)

able to guide us smoothly and efficiently through our financial sea of troubles, thus making every issue, especially this last one, a financial possibility.

Nathan Frank, our efficient advertising manager, for always having our advertisements ready and waiting, and to Robert Kerner, our peppy circulation manager, for always getting the issue out in the mails as soon as it was humanly possible.

Our staff writers, who, although burdened with school work, always came through trying to meet their assignments, and ably filled the pages of "The Scope" with readable material.

The faculty and administrative advisors who always met our problems with understanding and determination and who, despite our occasional differences, never failed to give us co-operation and help.

Finally, the Student Body for bearing with us for the last two years and giving us the chance to bring them an issue of "The Scope" each month in the hope that they thoroughly enjoyed it.

E. R. W.

Your offense she may blot from her mind,
When a woman's forgiveness you crave;
Yet though she forgives you, you'll find
She will never forget she forgave.



The "Magic Lantern" was just a toy...

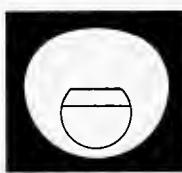


He'll soon see the light about Trifocals, too

IT'S THE SAME OLD STORY. Man hasn't changed. And it's a fact that only inventions adequately meeting a definite need ever work their way through the barrage of initial opposition.

Such an invention is the trifocal lens. Even now, only a few years after its introduction, many thousands of presbyopes are wearing trifocals—and are happily proclaiming their complete visual comfort.

If you believe in trifocals—that they are the only answer to three-field vision for the presbyope, if you prescribe them where needed, then you probably are already enjoying the fruits of real patient-satisfaction. Remember that satisfied patients are your greatest practice-builders—and that a patient is satisfied only when he can see clearly in *all* ranges of vision without effort or discomfort.



Univis Trifocals
THE UNIVIS LENS COMPANY
Dayton 1, Ohio

More than $\frac{1}{3}$ OF A MILLION pairs of Univis Trifocals have been prescribed!

